[TURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1769.] THE [NUMB. 1365.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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FURNITURE checks
7/8, yard wide, and yd. and 8/8, cotton and linen ditto
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Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats
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Paduſoy, ducape, luteſtring, Mantua & Armozine ſilks
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Flower'd ſatins and figur'd modes
Fine moreen, loretto and ſilk damaſcus for jackets
Flower'd, ſtrip'd and plain gauze
Black and white catgut
Curtain and binding calicoes
Calicoes, chintzes & cottons
Cotton gowns and counterpanes
Fine and coarſe cambrick and lawn
Bed bunts and ticking
Women's chip hats
Men's beaver, laced and plain do.
Men's and boys caſtor and felt do.
Shoemakers ſpinnell
Mohair and ſewing ſilk of all colours
White three corded do. for breeches and ſtay makers
Flemiſh, Scotch and nuns thread
Darning and ſtitching do.
Shaded crewels
Apron and cap tapes
Wriſtband and broad do.
Bobbin
Quality and ſhoe binding
Hoſes and Briſtol ſhoes
No. 12, 4, 4½ and 5 lb pins, and large braſs do.
Superfine, middling and low priced, ſcarlet, blue, green, brown, drab, grey, Tyrian & pompadour broad cloths
Naps and coating of various colours
Bath rugs, kerſies and half thicks
Red and blue penniſton
Green and red baiſe
Emboſs'd ſerge
Crimſon aurora
Red, yellow, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins and flannels
Scarlet, blue, green, black, pink and brown calimancoes, durants and tammies
Croſs barr'd and plain camblets and ſtuffs
Silk and Iriſh camblets, flower'd do.
Venetian and Iriſh poplins
White and colour'd jeans, and fuſtians
Flower'd, plain and corded dimaties
Thickſets and ſagathies
Black crape, bombazine and grazette
Silk and worſted breeches patterns
Knee garters and trimmings
Manchester & Genoa velvets
Worſted and hair pluſh
Wilton, Scotch and Liſting carpets
Bed ſide, entry and ſtair do.
Men's black and white ſilk gloves, &c. buck and ſhammy do.
Womens maid's and girls, ſilk, worſted, kid and lamb gloves and mits
Mens ſilk, worſted, thread and cotton, rib'd and plain hoſe—gauze do. for under ſtockings
Women's black worſted, white ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe
Wax work, king's, queen's and princes
Black and blue feathers
Silver and tinſy ribands
A great variety of plain and figur'd ſatin, paduſoy and luteſtring riband
Broad and narrow love do.
Fan gauze and hat trimmings
Open edge riband, figur'd Fringe
Black and white lace
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire
Pearl necklaces—Faſhionable fans—Pincuſhion trunks
Barbers trimmings
Sealing wax, wafers, ink powder, quills
Folio and quarto poſt, fools cap, pot and propatria writing paper—Letter ſiles
Bibles, teſtaments, receipt & Memorandum books
Primers, ſtory books and Battledores
Pewter ink ſtands—Lead do.
Ivory and horn combs
Shirt buttons and wires
Knives and forks, cutteaus, Penknives, razors, ſciſſars,
Childrens knives
Hand and faſh ſaws
Iron ſquares
Lathing and carpenters hammers—Files of all ſorts
Plane irons—Augers, gouges,
Chizzels, firmers, ſhoe makers articles; carpenters and coopers tools, deſk furniture, and many other articles of ironmongery
Tin and roll'd plate—Common & caſt ſteel, frying pans
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d 24d and 30d nails
New faſhion'd oval gilt frame looking glaſſes, large ſconces, dreſſing glaſſes and and ſwingers
Alſo a very large aſſortment of china—uſeful and ornamental; together with a parcel of queen's, or yellow ware, delf and black earthen do. The particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

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TO be ſold at Publick Vendue,

On monday the twentieth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, and to be continued from day to day between the ſame hours 'till the ſale is completed; the following tracts of land and rights, part of the eſtate of John Alexander and Co. John Greeg and David Shaw veſted in truſtees for the uſe of their creditors, viz.—John Nordburgh's ſhare of the townſhips Conway, Burton, Gage and Sunbury, at the river St. Johns in Nova Scotia, conveyed to John Alexander and Co. by George Fead.

Their right and ſhare being three eighths and one fifth part of Horn Iſland, near Penſacola in the colony of Weſt Florida, on which it is ſaid there are 700 head of horn cattle—Alſo the following town lots, and farms, in the townſhip of Argyle, in the county of Albany: Town lot No. 120 containing 30 acres. Farm No. 120 containing two hundred and eighty three acres: Town lot No 115 containing 30 acres: Farm No. 115 containing 285 acres: Town lot No. 82 containing 30 acres: Farm No 82 containing 475 acres: Town lot No. 54 containing 30 acres: Farm No. 54 containing 285 acres—Alſo one thouſand acres of land in the townſhip of Kingſbury, in the county of Albany, and alſo farm No. 41 containing 242 acres, and farm No. 75 containing 242 acres, town lot No. 6 containing 25 acres, all in the ſaid townſhip of Kingſbury, and alſo one fortieth part of the undivided lands in the ſaid townſhip, and a thirtieth part of a mill. The lands in Kingſbury being ſubject to a mortgage, to Capt. James M'Donald, for ſecuring the payment of £ 300, and intereſt from the 22d. October 1765.

And alſo the following town lots, and ſquares, on Miniſorels Iſland in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, viz. Lot No. 12 of Oblong-ſquare, No. 101, No 9 of Oblong-ſquare, No. 186. No. 9 of Oblong-ſquare, No. 4, No. 29 of Oblong-ſquare, No. 33, No. 16 of Oblong ſquare, No. 32, No 8 of Oblong ſquare No. 37, No. 8 of Oblong-ſquare, No. 89,, No. 6 and No. 9 of Oblong-ſquare, No. 34 alſo the northerly half of Oblong-ſquare, No. 79, and the ſoutherly half of Oblong-ſquare, No. 276, lot No. 89 in breadth from eaſt to weſt 200 feet, in length from north to ſouth 375 feet, laid out into 30 equal parts: Alſo one undivided half part of a tract of 8000 acres of land granted to Philip Enbury, and others, ſituate in the county of Albany, about 15 miles to the eaſtward of Saraghtoga, ſubject to the payment of the fees of the whole tract of 8000 acres for the ſaid 4000 acres, on which the ſame is to be conveyed to the aſſigns of the ſaid Shaw: And alſo the right of David Shaw, under the covenants of Thomas Dick, to make a title in and to eight ſeventieth parts of the moiety of a tract of land granted to Turner, and others, on Batten-kill, in the county of Albany, and about 15 miles to the eaſtward of Saraghtoga, on which the Revd. Mr. Clarke, has made a large ſettlement, Mr. Shaw's ſhare of the ſame, being computed at 1400 acres, and including the following farms, each containing 85 acres. viz. No. 10, No. 199, No. 112, No. 213, No 111, No 257, No. 122, No 146, No 211, No. 268, No 70. No. 115.

A tract of 2000 acres, to the eaſtward of the Artillery patent, in the county of Albany, patented to Lieutenant Thomas Menzies; mortaged for £. 180——A tract of 2000 acres, ſurveyed for Enſign John Watkins near the laſt tract; but the patent not ſealed.——A tract of 2000 acres, granted to Lieut. Archibald Campbell, ſituate in the county of Albany, to the eaſtward of Saraghtoga, and adjoining the tract patented to Enbury, and others, ſuppoſed to be mortaged for £. 120.——An other tract of 2000 acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, and patented to to Lieut. James Grant, ſuppoſed to be mortgaged for £. 71.——A tract of 2000 acres of land in the county of Cumberland about 12 miles to the weſtward of Connecticut river, patented to Lieut. Peter Brown; both by New-Hampſhire, and New-York governments, ſuppoſed to be mortgaged for £. 68.——Ten non commiſſioned officers and 15 private ſoldier's rights, conveyed to David Shaw, and located to the eaſtward of Saraghtoga, in the county of Albany, but the patent not iſſued.——The truſtees will give a releaſe for their title, but not warrantor, for as ſeveral conveyances are miſſing, it is ſuppoſed they are pledged, or the land mortaged for debts of the company. All therefore, who have demands ſo ſecured, or are poſſeſſed of any ſuch deeds, or conveyance, are requeſted to give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, as ſoon as poſſible, that juſtice may be done, both to the creditors and purchaſers.

By, order of the Truſtees
Chriſtopher Smith.

N. B. Whereas very little regard has been paid to the ſubſcribers former advertiſements, deſiring all perſons, indebted to the eſtate of John Alexander, and Co. to diſcharge the ſame: This is therefore to acquaint them (for the laſt time) that ſuch debts as are not diſcharged by the firſt day of May next, will then be put in ſuit.——And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate (and have not already render'd their accounts) are once more deſir'd to render them by ſaid time, that a dividend may be paid. 65. 67.

Tó be SOLD,

A HARPSICORD, completely fitted, Maker's Name (Mahoon, London:) For Particulars inquire of W. RICE, Organiſt. 65 68

To the PUBLIC.

IT gives me pain to be obliged in this public manner to vindicate myſelf from the repeated attacks of my adverſaries; 'tho' conſcious of the injuſtice of their reflections, yet I am not inſenſible that the bare impeachment of a perſon's character is a reaſon with many people to hold him but lightly in their eſteem. Indeed I ſhould not have appeared again in print, had not, Iſaac Corſa, by his vindication, ſo perplexed and obſcured the ſubject of our controverſy, that the reader, without paying more attention to the ſubject, than many may think it deſerves, will find it very difficult to make a juſt and proper deciſion of the matter. His piece publiſhed in the paper of 20th February inſtant, labours to prove, that he never did declare to me any thing derogatory to the character of Philip Livingſton; he has fill'd his vindication with a number of queries, and with a recitation of ſeveral facts which he conceives demonſtrate this point. But the public will undoubtedly perceive, that if it was allowed him, that he was at one time an half-friend to that gentleman, and doubtful about giving him up, yet at another time afterwards, he might have been fully reſolved in the caſe, and had all his doubts removed. So that all he has ſhewn of his friendſhip at *one* time, will by no means demonſtrate, that at *another* time his ſentiments could not have been altered. His proof is certainly defective That they were altered I verily believe; with reſpect to my ſelf I have that ſort of evidence which I cannot communicate to another, The having been a witneſs thereof. And to convince the public, I would in the firſt place refer them to what Corſa himſelf ſays in his piece, viz. "Were not all of us diſpleaſed with Mr. Livingſton's not receiving the inſtructions in a complaiſant manner?"——Such an inſtance of his diſſatisfaction with P. Livingſton's conduct, coming from himſelf and in a cauſe where he was concerned to conceal the fainteſt gleam of ſuch a ſentiment, I believe every impartial perſon will conclude, manifeſts that a diſpoſition not very friendly to Philip Livingſton, either already had, or might very probably ſoon have, taken poſſeſſion of his heart.

I would in the next place obſerve, That the intereſt and activity made by Corſa in the late election againſt that gentleman, induces no inconſiderable preſumption, that he might have been in a temper of mind very conſiſtent with the joining in ſuch a ſpeech as is laid to his charge. But ſince this ſeems to be a point in which we cannot agree, and as its needleſs to multiply uſeleſs words upon the ſubject, ſuppoſe, to ſhorten the diſpute and bring it to a ſpeedier iſſue, I ſhould admit, that he never did ſay any thing injurious to the gentleman, and that conſequently that could not have been the ground, upon which I aſſerted what I did concerning P. Livingſton; I ſay admitting this, will it from hence follow, that Corſa is to be juſtified in ſigning and publiſhing the affidavit? (for obſerve this is the ground of our diſpute, and which he has entirely loſt ſight of.) Let us ſee. In my anſwer to the affidavit I obſerved that, to the beſt of my remembrance, what I declared concerning Philip Livingſton, was grounded upon what they, the deponents, had immediately before ſaid of him. But this was not the only reaſon I advanced to exculpate myſelf from the charge; I further ſaid that, admitting the deponents had not ſaid a ſingle word upon the ſubject, yet ſure ſuch expreſſions as I made uſe of, could never be tortured to ſignify, that the motive upon which I grounded them, was either perſonal enmity to Philip Livingſton, or any other unwarrantable cauſe; and that therefore the affidavit aim'd at a point, which it was inſufficient to prove ——Now certainly if the affidavit is to be maintain'd, it muſt be by invalidating all the reaſons alledg'd againſt it; It will by no means effect the buſineſs, to prove at large a matter, which his opponent, for argument ſake has admitted, and ſhewn the inſufficiency of ſuch admiſſion to prove the point propoſed. If he would have made thorough work of the ſubject, he ſhould have purſued my argu-

ments in all their different appearances, and in this manner have demonſtrated the weakneſs of them all. This would have been doing ſomething. But inſtead of this to raiſe ſuch a cloud of duſt, by harranguing upon, and endeavouring to prove, a matter which, ſuppoſing it granted, I have ſhewn, would by no means juſtify the ungenerous deſign of the affidavit; plainly ſhews either, that he is unacquainted with his ſubject, or, knowing it, is endeavouring to lead the unwary reader aſtray, from the original diſpute. Thus all this wonderful deal of pains, and theſe numerous queries, have produced nothing to the purpoſe. I forbear any reflections here upon the abſurdity of troubling the public with the peruſal of ſuch a length of uſeleſs writing; as I have reaſon and argument to maintain my cauſe with. I ſhall have recourſe to the aid of no other method.

I muſt now beg leave to conſider the juſtneſs of another deſign which, the deponents ſay they had in the publication of the affidavit, to wit, "That it was to vindicate Iſaac Sears from being a liar. Now, tho' I do not know of any body's laying ſuch a charge againſt him, yet poſſibly he might have conceiv'd that he tacitly lay under ſuch an imputation: however to continue. It ſeems that Sears, ſometime after my declaration concerning Philip Livingſton, was very induſtrious in reporting that I had no reſervation at all to my ſpeech. This I denied, and maintain'd that I never made that declaration, but upon reaſons which I have formerly mentioned. That I had not theſe reaſons, is the point which he muſt prove, in order to ſupport this laſt deſign of the affidavit; I declared that thoſe were my motives; he aſſerted the contrary. Then comes the affidavit to put every matter out of doubt ——By this he means to prove---what?---why, that he knew my reaſons for ſaying what I did, better than myſelf, and that thoſe were not the reaſons which I had declared were: But with what face or certainty he could declare any ſuch thing, when, as himſelf confeſſes, I was at the time ſilent, as to any reaſons, is beyond my comprehenſion to to conceive.---The affidavit has made out no ſuch matter, and therefore it has fail'd alſo in this deſign. I cannot without doing a violence to Capt. Sears's judgment and good nature, ſuppoſe that he meant to vindicate himſelf from the charge he ſpeaks of, by proving that I did not *expreſſly* annex my reaſons at that time; as it would have been idle and malicious to the laſt degree to have publiſhed an affidavit, and to have endeavoured to excite the public odium againſt any perſon for not *expreſſing* thoſe things which, the deponent at the very time was ſenſible he muſt have *meant*. But had this been his intent, he would have fail'd here likewiſe, as I never aſſerted, that I always, or at that time *expreſs'd* the motives upon which I grounded my words; But that I always *had* thoſe motives as the reaſons of my declaration. I therefore believe this was not his meaning, but am rather of the mind, that he was here conſiſtent with himſelf, acting againſt me as tho' I had no juſtifiable reaſons at all, either *expreſs'd* or *implied*. That he has not ſucceeded in this endeavour I think has been ſufficiently made to appear. It may be obſerved that I have hitherto fully admitted, that this profeſs'd deſign of the affidavit might really have been the deſign. This I have allowed on purpoſe to ſhew, that even that has not been anſwered. But I am very much deceived indeed, if upon any impartial perſon's reading the affidavit, he does not diſcover therein, a ſpirit very conſiſtent with other aims than what the deponents now alledge.---Surely no Gentleman of the leaſt delicacy would publiſh an affidavit in the public papers, with deſign to injure the character of a fellow citizen, when all the poor benefit he reaps thereby, is to ſhew that he was not *miſtaken*. Further, with reſpect to this point, it is certain that Sears reported, I had no reſervation to my words, *before* I declared that I had, and denied his aſſertion; as it would have been very abſurd in me to have denied a matter before I was charged with it: This being the caſe, I want to know, what were his motives *then* for being ſo very buſy in this affair? Did he *then* want to acquit himſelf thereby of the charge of being a liar? A charge that no body had ever then made. ---'Tis certainly a wretched ſhift, and may be added to the liſt of thoſe productions, which, by their ſhameful evaſions, manifeſt both the weakneſs of the head, and depravity of the heart of their compoſer's.

I muſt therefore poſitively declare, that I do not believe this to be the deſign of the affidavit; but that either ſome or all of thoſe mentioned in my former piece, were the real motives thereto---Theſe I have already, I hope, in that anſwer ſufficiently expoſed; they have not as yet been ſenſibly attacked, nor do I believe ever will; but as often as I find them perverted, or endeavours uſed to obſcure their force, I ſhall think it a piece of duty I owe my own reputation, to clear away the miſt, and repreſent them in their proper light.

And as to thoſe aſſaults which have neither art nor reaſon to recommend them, I think it will be beſt to leave them unnoticed, as a bare compariſon will be ſufficient to enable the reader to pronounce a rational judgment upon the controverſy.

I paſs over all their abuſive reflections with a ſovereign contempt; yet while I deſpiſe them I cannot but pity the low deſcent of the man.—It muſt always be an argument of a weak cauſe, that in the maintenance of it, the ſupporter is led to ſcurrility and abuſe: Thoſe who attach themſelves to reaſon and truth, ever feel an exaltation of mind that incapacitates them for ſuch little baſe attempts.

I ſhall conclude with a few obſervations upon ſome parts of this piece.—He obſerves "That he has no Lawyer to write for him, &c.—Now tho' I moſt firmly believe that no lawyer wrote this piece for him, yet I muſt beg leave to deny the truth of the inſinuation, that I had one in the compoſition of mine, as I can aſſure him that no one of that profeſſion had any concernment with either that or the preſent piece.

It would be endleſs to run thro' and detect all the miſrepreſentations contained in this vindication, as its called.—I ſhall however think proper to deny the truth of the aſſertion, that I beg'd him not to publiſh his piece 'till I ſhould conſult my friends upon the ſubject—I beg'd no ſuch matter of him—what I ſaid was, that if I could recollect any thing favourable to him in the affair, I ſhould have no objections to allowing it.—

What he means by the wager policy, as a reflection, I am unable to diſcover, tho' I have converſed with ſeveral Gentlemen, and particularly Captain Randell, upon the ſubject. If he chooſes to make his appearance again, I ſhall be glad to know it; But how unmanly thus to aſſault with concealed weapons, and thus deprive his opponent of the means to his defence! ROBERT MURRAY.

I am ſorry that I have been under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making uſe of Philip Livingſton's name upon this occaſion; but, as it was abſolutely neceſſary, if I would make any vindication, I hope this conſideration will excuſe the freedom.

From the General Evening Poſt, *London, Nov.* 29.

To the Printer of the GEN. EVENING POST.

Rara eſt Concordia Fratrum. OID.

FROM the beginning of time, no perſons upon earth have been ſo apt to quarrel as BROTHERS.

To enumerate ſuch quarrels would exceed the bounds of a news-paper; many books, both ſacred and prophane are full of them.

The cauſe of theſe domeſtic feuds in ancient days were various; in modern times, and in our own country, the chief ſeems to be PARTY.—— 'Tis this which diſſolves the moſt endearing ties, and brings about the ſtrongeſt connections.

There is one family which of late years has made a very diſtinguiſhed appearance on the political theatre.—It conſiſts of three brothers, and a brother-in-law: but for the ſake of brevity I ſhall call them the four brothers, viz. Bouncing Will 'Squire Gawky, Gentle George, and Jemmy Trimmer.

This fraternity, Sir, would be ever ſtanding up in the grand dance of ſtate, and extremely fond of it they were; always at it, in and out, croſſing and turning, zig-zag, right-hand and left.

But I don't know how it happened, they were generally divided, two in one ſet, and two in another; they could never agree about calling a tune, nor about the true method of footing.—— In ſhort, every ſtep of theirs ſeemed to be a fling aimed at the oppoſite ſet, and all their motions tended to obſtruct each other: Bouncing Will had gone over to Hanover, where he learnt a new dance called the Allemande, which he performed with great applauſe from the boxes along with his 'Squire Gawky, and ſo fond was he of this foreign jig, that he publickly declared he preferred it to all the country dances he had learnt in his youth. Embolden'd by ſo great ſucceſs, he wanted to open the next ball with a Spaniſh fandango, but he gave himſelf ſuch intolerable airs, that brother George and the reſt of the ſet would not ſuffer him to proceed; on which he and Gawky in great dudgeon flounced out of the houſe, ſwearing they would ſoon make it too hot for him.

George being now maſter of the ceremonies, made the muſic play juſt as he pleaſed; and one night (after an extra doſe of cyder) he ſwore he would exhibit to the company a dance, which had never been attempted but in North-America.—— 'Twas in vain that his friends, obſerving the ſtate of intoxication he was in, endeavoured to diſſuade him from that attempt; George was obſtinate as a mule, and called aloud to the muſick to play up yanky doodle, but the fidlers not playing faſt enough he roared and ſtamped at ſuch a rate, that ſome boards in the flooring gave way, and down he went like a ghoſt in a tragedy.——Bouncing Will became once more maſter of the ceremonies; upon which 'Squire Gawky went off, and joined brother George, whilſt Jemmy Trimmer ſtuck cloſe to Bounce, ſtill keeping up the equal diviſion of the brotherhood, two againſt two.

In this manner things have continued for ſome time; but at laſt, common fame reports, that there is likely to be an Unitas Fratrum, a general reconciliation of all four; and that this grand partie qaarree, after dancing the Hayes moſt amicably in the county of Kent, will ſacrifice to the Goddeſs Concord in the county of Bucks,

And is it poſſible? Then miracles a.e not ceaſed. ——Shall Bouncing Will and Gentle George unite! Oil and Vinegar, Fire and Water, "Serpentes Avibus," et "Tigribus Agni."

Should this reconciliation take place, 'tis very eaſy to foreſee (without having the prophetic ſpirit of your correſpondent Jeremiah Partridge) that a miniſterial revolution muſt quickly follow.---A new partition treaty will ſoon be negociated for dividing the State plum-pudding, and large ſlices of it will be liberally dealt to theſe for coming in, and thoſe for going out.

I am not at all ſuperſtitious, Sir, but if there be faith in Augury, this event is at no great diſtance: A certain great man's houſe, in a certain high ſituation, falling down; very ominous indeed! and the fall occaſioned by a Party-wall giving away. —The thing is too plain.—In ſhort, Sir, if the miniſtry were to come to my office in the city, wanting to have their places inſured for another year, I would not underwrite them for leſs than 90 per cent. and beſides I think, in ſound policy, I ought to inſiſt on a tolerable ſlice of the above-mentioned plum-pudding by way of douceur.

QUIDNUNC.

On Tueſday arrived the Ship Hope, Capt. Berrian, in 8 Weeks from New Caſtle,---On the Paſſage, Feb. 22d, in Lat. 34, 73, he ſpoke with Capt. Longwell, from Glaſgow for Virginia, 7 Weeks out; who 14 Days before, ſpoke with Captain Hodge, from the Granades for New-York, 45 Days out, had loſt his Sails on the Coaſt, and was returning to the Weſt-Indies to repair his Loſs, but had Plenty of Proviſion and Water on board. Engliſh Papers to the 24th December, give us the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *Dec.* 3.

IT was rumoured this morning, that moſt of the M——ry are of opinion, that the people of America ſhould be obliged to ſubmit to the authority of the mother country: that Great Britain ſhould by no means embroil herſelf by aſſiſting Corſica: that no meaſures ſhould be taken, or any influence uſed to prevent a certain Gentleman taking his Seat.

Dec. 8. The young Princeſs who was chriſtened on Tueſday night, was baptized by the name of Sophia Auguſta.

On Thurſday the 8th of December, 1768, the day appointed for the Middleſex election, the candidates appeared on the Huſtings at half an hour after eight; the Sheriffs came at ten minuets before nine. Notwithſtanding this, the opening of the poll was delayed till near eleven.

One of the narrow avenues, leading to Brentford Butts was occupied very early by a hired mob, with bludgeons, bearing favours in their hats, inſcribed, "Proctor and liberty."—A much larger, but very compact body, armed as the former, and with the like directions, were planted near the Huſtings, on an eminence, and in a diſpoſition which was evidently the arrangement of an experienced ſerjeant. The reſt of the banditti, were ſtationed in different quarters of the town, to ſtrike a general terror into the honeſt part of the freeholders; there was beſides a corps de reſerve which was to ſally forth on a ſignal given.

When theſe diſpoſitions were ſecured, a choſen party of Butchers, in the ſame intereſt, traverſed the town, and inſulted the Huſtings with marrow bones and cleavers.

When Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's numbers were nearly exhauſted, and the cloſe of the poll declared deciſively for Mr. Serjeant Glynn (who had ſtill great multitudes unpolled) The ſignal was given. An inſtantaneous and furious, but regular attack, was made on the Huſtings. The ſheriffs, the clerks, the poll-books, all vaniſhed in a moment. The whole town was preſently a ſcene of blood. It was not enough to knock down an unhappy man; the blow was followed till he was utterly diſabled. Thoſe who have been expoſed to riots declare they never ſaw ſuch cruelty. All doors and windows were barricadoed, there was no ſhelter, Nothing was ſafe. Nor can any thing equal the univerſal conſternation of the frightened people, but the abhorrence and execration with which every tongue repeats the name of——.

It appears from every account of the proceedings on Thurſday laſt at Brentford, that the people, who began the riot there, were the friends of the court candidate; and in particular it is affirmed, that when the Iriſh chairmen, and the profeſſed bruiſers at their head, had proceeded ſo far in their cruel and villanous intention of murdering and wounding the people, that the gentlemen up-

on the Huſtings were in danger of their lives; one gentleman went up to the court candidate, and expoſtulated with him upon the baſe conduct of his mob. My mob! ſaid the Courtier: Yes, Sir, ſaid the gentleman, your mob! and added, Sir, I inſiſt upon your ſpeaking to thoſe fellows who are knocking down the people there. But the courtier refuſed to ſay any thing to appeaſe their fury; upon which the gentleman who had ſpoke to him, finding himſelf in danger of his life, ſeized him by the great coat, and ſhewed his ſtar to the armed ruffians, who inſtantly took off their hats and huzza'd him. while the ruffians were thus huzzaing, the gentleman eſcaped.

Dec. 10. When the mob had cleared the Huſtings on Thurſday, they went into the town of Brentford and attacked the Caſtle Inn (which was one of the candidate's houſes of entertainment) and did conſiderable damage to it. The inhabitants of the town obſerving this miſchief, and beginning to fear their own houſes would next be deſtroyed, a general indignation took place: They ſallied out, attacked the rioters with great ſpirit, and drove them out of the town; and ſome of the victors vented their rage upon one or two of the houſes opened for the other candidates.

We hear that twenty-eight of the thirty-two poll books were preſerved entire, at the time of the outrage and confuſion at the election at Brentford, on Thurſday laſt; and by thoſe books, it is ſaid, there appeared to be a majority of upwards of 300 votes in favour of Mr. Glyn.

Dec. 15. Yeſterday was wrote, in capitals on moſt of the walls at Brentford, No P——! No Murderer!

Dec. 15. Yeſterday morning the poll for Middleſex recommenced at Brentford, and continued till about three o'clock; which was as remarkable for peace, decency, order, and regularity, as it was for riot, diſorder, and confuſion, this day ſe'nnight. The ſheriffs having made proclamation round the Huſtings in the uſual form, for the freeholders to come and poll, or the books would be cloſed; and having waited half an hour, and none coming, they adjourned to an adjacent houſe to caſt up the numbers. In about an hour they returned, and proclaimed the numbers to be for Mr. Sergeant Glynn, 1542; Sir W. B. Proctor, 1278: Majority for Mr. Glynn, 264; and was by the ſheriff declared duly elected.

Sir W. B. Proctor bowed and retired from the Huſtings attended by two of his friends, before the poll books were caſt up.

When the poll ended, Sir William thought proper to retire; he was conducted from the Huſtings, and quietly through the people, to his own carriage, by the Rev. Mr. Horne, and ſeveral of Mr. Glynn's other friends; for whoſe civility he politely returned thanks.

As ſoon as Mr. Glynn was declared duly elected, he returned thanks to the freeholders, in a conciſe and regular ſpeech, and to the ſheriffs for their candid and impartial conduct.

Yeſterday evening a large body of freeholders who had polled for Mr. Serjeant Glynn, returned to town from Brentford, preceded by a pair of colours with "Glynn and Liberty," on them, and a band of muſic. They paſſed through St. James's ſtreet, by the palace in a peaceable manner, and along Pall-mall, through Fleet-ſtreet, &c, Some perſons in the Strand illuminated their houſes on his ſucceſs, but none in the city.

Yeſterday four men concerned in the riot at Brentford on thurſday laſt, appeared there again, and were taken into cuſtody.

It was this morning reported, that a diſappointed candidate will ſoon be gratified with very high honours, &c.

The expences of the Middleſex election are eſtimated at about 10,000 l.—The ribbons only for the hats of the candidates friends coſt near 900 l.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 2.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

"The Merchants are about ſigning Articles not to import any more Engliſh Goods, after the Date hereof, and there is no Doubt of their abiding by them."

Extract of a private Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated Dec. 7.

——"I was in the Houſe of Commons at the Opening of this Seſſion——The Miniſtry went largely into American Affairs,——In that Day's Debate, they ſhew'd a firm reſolution to enforce, without entering into the Matter of Right, which appears to me a diſputable Point."

By Capt. Waugh, from Antigua, we are adviſed that the Ship Bethia, Capt. Green, who ſailed from hence in December laſt for London, had been obliged to put into Antigua, to refit, having met with conſiderable Damage.——That the Brig Eliot Capt. Davenant, from Liverpool, for New-York, had alſo put in there with the Loſs of his Foremaſt and all that belonged to it, and was refitting there.

The Sloop Polly, Jonathan Spuncey, who ſailed from North Carolina in Nov. laſt, met with ſo much bad Weather on the Coaſt of Carolina, that he was obliged to bear away for the Weſt-Indies, and arrived at Santa Croix in great Want of Proviſion, with which he got ſupplied, and is again ſailed from thence for Newbury.

The Mail to go by the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office next Saturday Evening, the 4th of March, and the Packet ſail as ſoon after as poſſible, agreeable to the Directions of the D. Poſt-Maſter General.

[*The Length of the Advertiſements and Pieces we were engaged to inſert this Week, obliged us to defer great Part of the News intended for this Paper, which will be in our next.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

George, Waugh, from Boſton, O. E. Two Friends, Dickſon; and Betſy, Hull, Rhode-Iſland. Britannia, Barnaby; and Mary, Wylie, Hiſpaniola. Betſy, Lightbourn, St. Croix. Catherine, Offutt, St. Thomas.

Outward.——Sally, Townſend, for London. Polly, Bewes, Surinam. Union, Schovel, St. Euſtatia.

Cleared.——Nancy, Dwine, to North-Carolina. Marlborough, Richards, Virginia. Lady Moore, Munro, Boſton, N.E.

Perry, Hays & Sherbrooke,
Have for Sale,
A Few Hogſheads of choice new HEMP SEED. 65 69

To be SOLD, by
HAYMAN LEVY,
In BAYARD-STREET,
A Choice parcel of Indian dreſs'd deer leather, and red ſkins in the hair; old coat and green beaver, raccoon and muſquaſh, &c.

Shot and ball, vermilion, &c.——A quantity of drilling for ſoldiers breeches, Iriſh linen, ſhirts, ſhoes, ſoldiers tents, belts of arms, tin canteens, &c.

Weſt-India rum, bohea tea, pepper, indigo, cotton wool, roll brimſtone; whiting in hogſheads, velvet corks, ſponge, ſail duck, and ſundry other dry goods; An aſſortment of earthen ware,—a few ſets neat marble chimney pieces, and a few dozen beſt Batavia arrack, &c. &c. &c. 65 68

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP NEWRY,
Captain SMITH,
LYING at Cruger's Wharf, ſails in fifteen Days: For Freight, apply to Meſſrs. Henry and John Cruger, or Samuel Broome and Company,—For Paſſage, apply to ſaid Captain on board.
New-York, Feb. 28, 1769. 55 67
N. B. Said Samuel Broome and Co. have a Quantity of choice good Molaſſes to diſpoſe of.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday the third of April next.

THE very beautifully ſituated, and convenient houſe and lot of ground, at the head of Marſhpath creek, being the public landing, in the bounds of New-town, in Queen's county, on Long-Iſland, belonging to William Sackett, about ſeven miles from New-York, either by land or water.——The houſe is large and well conſtructed,——a large barn and other out-houſes convenient;——the lot contains about thirty acres of moſt excellent land, with a good orchard of fruit trees, of various kinds—the publick road from New-York and Brookland ferry to New-town, leads by the place, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe; from which there is a pretty proſpect of meadows and creeks,——Oyſters, crabs and fiſh plenty, in their ſeaſons.——Likewiſe two lots of wood-land, one of ſeven acres, within a mile of the dwelling-houſe, and another of five acres, about two miles diſtant.——Likewiſe a piece of ſalt meadow, yearly affording about ſix or ſeven loads of hay.

Part of the money will be wanted ſoon after the ſale, the remainder in two yearly payments.——The conditions will be more fully ſet forth at the place and time of ſale.

65 67 By WILLIAM SACKET, Jun.

To be LET, and entered on immmediately,
A Commodious Houſe, two Stories high, four Fire Places, a good dry Cellar and a Kitchen, all well finiſhed, in which Nicholas Kilman did live, on the South Side of Rooſevelt's Slip, fronting the North-River:—Inquire of NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT. 65—

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of John Erneſt, late of this city merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to be ſettled; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BAYARD, AN. TEN EYCK, } Executors.
SARAH ERNEST, Executrix.
N. B. There is left in the ſtore of the deceaſed, a very good aſſortment of freſh goods, imported in the laſt year, to the amount £. 1200 ſterl. which will be diſpoſed of for leſs than they can be imported. 65 68

PURSUANT to an Order made by John Thomas and Gilbert Bloomer, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Weſt Cheſter, in the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Roger Pell, of Eaſt Cheſter, in the ſame County, an inſolvent Debtor, and the Major Part in Value of his Creditors; Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners to all the Creditors of the ſaid Roger Pell, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, on Tueſday the 14th of March next, at 10 o'Clock of the ſaid Day, at the Court Houſe on the White Plains, why an aſſignment ſhould not be made to Joſeph Drake, of Eaſt Cheſter, of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Roger Pell, for the Benefit of all his Creditors, and he be thereupon diſcharged, agreeable to the Directions of the Laws of the ſaid Province, in ſuch Caſes made and provided.

White Plains, Feb. 12, 1769. 65 66

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.
BY THE *AMERICAN COMPANY*,
At the Theatre, in John Street, on Friday, next, being the 3d of March, 1769, will be preſented, The
BEGGAR's OPERA.
Capt. *Macheath*, (by Deſire) by Mr. HALLAM,
(*Being his firſt Appearance in that Character.*)
Polly, (by Deſire) by Miſs WAINWRIGHT,
(*Being her firſt Appearance this Seaſon.*)
To conclude with a Country Dance, by the Characters.
To which will be added, The
WITCHES,
OR
HARLEQUIN RESTOR'D.
Tickets to be had of Hugh Gaine, in Hanover-Square, and Mr. Partridge, at Mr. Young's, two Doors from the Theatre, who attends, &c. &c.

A GARDENER,
LATELY come to Town, who underſtands his Buſineſs extremely well, has a good Recommendation and wants Employment, may be heard of, at the Houſe of Anderſe Ladner, Inn Keeper in Diviſion-Street, New-York. 65 68

Hackinſack, Feb. 3d, 1769.
THE Public is hereby informed that the Grammar School, near the town of Hackinſack is ſtill continued, and that a large, commodious and elegant edifice is erected for the better accommodation of the ſcholars.

The place is in all reſpects well calculated for a public ſchool. Boarding is as cheap, and as reaſonable as can be deſired: there is little opportunity of contracting vicious habits, and the inhabitants are ſo emulous to prevent them, that Peter Zabriſkie, Eſq; & other reſidents in the place, have voluntarily engaged to exert themſelves, in conjunction with the teacher, for the preſervation of the morals of the youth, and for checking the firſt ſymptoms of vice.

Notwithſtanding the malevolent inſinuations that have been induſtriouſly propagated with regard to the method of inſtruction practiſed by the ſubſcriber, ſeveral gentlemen both of abilities and figure, have expreſſed their higheſt approbation, both of the method of tuition and progreſs of the youth under his care: nor can he, by carefully obſerving the methods of others, find, that he has omitted any thing in his plan, (ſince he has had the liberty of chooſing for himſelf) which others have retained. But as he has not the talent of puffing himſelf into fame, he muſt leave the proof of his aſſiduity and diligence to the beſt teſt, experience.

He returns his moſt hearty thanks to thoſe who have already entruſted him with the education of their children, and hopes by his care and pains to merit the continuance of their favours.

Navigation, the Italian method of book-keeping, ſurveying and other branches of the mathematics, are alſo taught, at reaſonable rates, by The public's humble ſervant,
65 71 PETER WILSON.

To be SOLD, by
JONATHAN HAMPTON,
In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Oppoſite Captain Andrew Law's;

A Large and neat Aſſortment of Windſor Chairs, made in the beſt and neateſt Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs and Settees, or double ſeated, fit for Piazza or Gardens,—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends conſtantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Perſons wanting ſuch, may depend on being ſupplied with any Quantity, Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. 65 72

TO BE SOLD.

A Plantation in Middletown, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, of good kind land, bounded on two brooks of fine running water, one on the eaſt ſide, and one on the weſt ſide; about 70 acres clear and within good fence, and about 12 acres of good freſh mowing meadow, and as much more may be made with a little trouble; there is a plenty of good timber and York-wood; there is on it a tolerable good houſe and an orchard of about 100 large apple-trees, with ſome peach-trees, plumb and cherry-trees; it lies about a mile and half from the bay by Chingarquis point, where is plenty of fiſh, oyſters and clams, and about a mile from a griſt-mill, and half a mile from a ſaw-mill: Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid plantation, let them apply to James Kearny who lives about a mile and a half from the premiſes, who will agree on reaſonable terms, and will give a ſufficient title for the ſame. 65 68

PURSUANT to an order made by the worſhipful George Brewerton and Benjamin Blagge, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's court of the city of New-York, upon the petition of Jeremiah Fowler, an inſolvent debtor, and ſeveral of his creditors; Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the ſaid Jeremiah Fowler, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) before us, on Thurſday the 9th day of March inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning of the ſame day, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid George Brewerton, why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid Jeremiah Fowler, ſhould not be made to Benjamin Parker, aſſignee, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition, and the ſaid Jeremiah Fowler be thereupon diſcharged; agreeable to the directions of the laws of this province, in ſuch caſe made and provided. Dated the firſt day of March, Annoq Dom. 1769.

POETS CORNER.

Mr PRINTER,

If these few Lines merit a Place in your Poet's Corner, you will oblige the Author by inserting them, *Your's* C.——

——Bene est cui Deus obtulit
Parcâ, quod satis est, manu.
Horace.

THE Man whom Fortune grants,
Sufficiency to live,
Supplying all his Wants,
Needs no more wealth receive.
2. He that's content with this,
And craves not more to have;
Enjoys far greater Bliss
Than Money's richest Slave.
3. If Fortune's lib'ral Hand,
Add to his little Share,
He strives not to be grand,
But makes the Poor his Care.
4. No Pains disturb his Breast,
From all Contention free;
Nor Troubles break his Rest,
The Bonds of Misery.
5. Contentedly he lives,
No Cares his Heart oppress,
And with a little thrives,
Enjoy'd without Excess.
6. His Days with Gladness crown'd,
Revolve in perfect Peace,
No Evil can be found,
To interrupt his Ease.
7. Fair Temp'rance stretching wide,
Her Arms him to inclose,
Makes her blest Charms his Guide;
To Virtue and Repose.
8. His Life's an Emblem of
True earthly Happiness,
His Days are Days of Love,
And strangers to Distress.
9. Thus lives the happy Man,
Until tir'd Nature calls,
Then ends th' allotted Span,
And like a Hero falls.

CONTEMPLATOR.

For LONDON,
The new Brigantine SALLY,
Solomon Townsend, Master;
SHE will sail in three Weeks, having the chief Part of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, agree with the said Master, or
BENJAMIN BOOTH.

New-York, 20th Feb. 1769. 64 67

TO BE LET,
A House in Dock-Street, between Coenties Market and the Old Slip, next Door to Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck:——Inquire of CORNELIUS CLOPPER, in Hanover-Square. 94 67

RUN away the 20th instant, Feb. from the subscriber, a little apprentice boy, named Philip Sparling, about four feet high, much pitted with the small-pox: Had on when he went away, a pair of good buckskin breeches, but much soiled, and no coat, waistcoat, nor hat; looks to be old. All masters of vessels are desired to take notice, that any person who either takes away, or harbours the said apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs; and any person who shall bring the said apprentice to me, in the city of New-York, living near the Baptist meeting house, shall have Two Dollars reward, and all reasonable costs and charges paid, by
64 67 CHARLES MILLER.

PUrsuant to an act, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" public notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Mitchell, an absconding debtor, that the subscribers, being trustees for all the said creditors, are ready to make a dividend among the said creditors, of the said Thomas Mitchell's estate: And we the said subscribers, hereby desire all the said creditors to meet at the house of Stephen Cornell, situate at Success, in the township of Hempstead, in Queen's County, in the Province of New-York, on the fifth day of May next; that a dividend of the said estate may be made among the said creditors. Dated the fourteenth day of February, 1769.

JOSEPH BURR,
64 67 ROBERT MITCHELL, jun.
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
Clock and Watch-Maker, near the Merchant's Coffee-House,
BEGS leave to inform the public, that he makes, mends, and repairs, all sorts of clocks and watches, after the best and cheapest rates; likewise has to sell, some very neat silver and pinchbeck watches, which he will warrant for any reasonable time; a very neat musical clock, a neat assortment of chains, seals, &c. All Gentlemen or Ladies, that choose to favour him with their commands, either in town or country, may depend on having them executed after the best manner, and on the shortest notice, By their very humble servant.
N. B. He cleans clocks by the year. 64 67

FREEMAN's ALMANACK,
Having been much called for since the first Edition has been all sold off, And many People being not yet supplied, We have therefore reprinted a few Hundreds, which may be had at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange at the usual Prices.

JACOB ROOME,
TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes this Country Flour of Mustard, at his Dwelling House in Broad-Street, in New-York; he gives ready Money for good clean Mustard Seed, he likewise has for Sale, a strong able Negro Man. 64 67

WHEREAS it has been reported,
That Edward Laight had sundry goods ship'd in the Newry Capt. Smith from Bristol, on 2d. November, 1768, contrary to an agreement entered into by the merchants of this city——This may certify the public that the report is groundless, as is evident from the letter wrote on the occasion, which particularly mentions that they were "actually and bona-fide ship'd on the 1st November." If any person requires further satisfaction, by applying to Edward Laight, they may read the original letter, or by waiting on Messrs Thompson and Alexander, they may see Capt. Smith's affidavit relative to the whole cargo.
N. B. Should the public not be satisfied with the above account, the owner of the Goods submits them to their discretion, to take such steps as shall be most proper. 64 67

TO BE LET,
THREE Lots of Ground, situate at the Ship Yards, each Lot it fifty Feet in Front and Two Hundred Feet deep:—Inquire of ANNE BURKE, at the Old Slip. 63 66

A few HOGSHEADS of
Choice JAMAICA *RUM*,
TO BE SOLD AT
WILLIAM MERCIER's,
Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. 51—

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——
ALSO,
Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,
Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight. 39 00

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Skill for the help of distracted Persons, and has been for many Years successful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very infirm,—has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need of his Relief and Help in so deplorable a Case, either at his own House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been under the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and elsewhere, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, beside the common Practice; shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will recommend. I would further inform the Public, that I can almost infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c. for Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac Rykeman, in New-York. WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.
White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good House with eight Acres of good Pasture Land adjoining, situate about one Mile from Newark Church, on the main Road to Second-River. The House is almost new, 45 Feet by 32, fronts the Road, has 4 good Rooms on a Floor, with a Fire-Place in each, an Entry through nine Feet wide, a good Cellar under the Whole which has one Fire-Place for a Kitchen, the Door of which opens in the Rear even with the Ground: On the whole it is very convenient for a Gentleman's Country Seat or a Store, as a great Part of the Trade of Newark passes by the Door, and the Lot joins the River, gives a fine Prospect of the River both above and below Newark, as well as of Capt. Kennedy's Mansion-House, and Plantation on Barbadoes Neck. On the Land there is a good Chaise House and Barn, about 80 young Apple Trees, besides other Fruit Trees and Garden. Also a Pot-Ash Works with three Boilers and one Copper, and as complete an oven for refining as any in America, will be sold either with or without the other, on reasonable Terms. Apply to ISAAC MYER, on the Premises, or THOMAS GRANT, at New-York.
N. B. If more Land should be wanted, it may be had on reasonable Terms in the Neighbourhood. 57

THIS is to inform William Cotton,
a native of Scotland, who was a sailor on board the brigantine Minerva, Capt. William Sherman, from New-Haven to St Croix, from February to May 1767, and was discharged at St. Croix; that if he will apply to Adam Babcock, at New-Haven, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear of something much to his advantage; the said Cotton is a short thick well set man, about 5 feet 4 inches high.—Any master of vessel that has seen the said Cotton, and can give any information where he may be found, is requested to inform the Printer hereof, of the same. 61 67
New-Haven, Jan. 1st, 1769. ADAM BABCOCK.

To be SOLD,
At the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 14th of March next, at public Sale, or at private Sale any Time before;
A Lot of ground and house, belonging to George Hopkins, situate on Golden-hill, next door to Mr. M'Gennis, tavern keeper. A free-mason's lodge was formerly held in the said house. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of public sale, may apply to Mrs. Mary Hopkins, living in the house, or to Lambert Garrison, or William Malcom, by whom a good title will be given. 64 67

Treasury-Office, New-York, January 23, 1769.
VERY little Notice having been taken of the Treasurer's former Advertisements requiring all Persons to pay their Arrears of Duties, arisen during the late Treasurer's Time: He is therefore under a Necessity of again repeating his Requests, and to assure all whom it may concern, that all Accounts for the said Duties remaining unpaid by the first Day of *May* next, will, pursuant to Law, be put in Suit, without further Notice.

To be SOLD,
And enter'd upon the first of May next,
THE House and Ground where Mangel Minthorn, Cooper, now lives, in Broad-Street.
ALSO,
To be enter'd upon the 25th of March, or sooner if sold,
A Store House in Queen-Street, and Lot of Ground 24 Feet in Front and about 60 Feet deep: Inquire of (63—) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,
NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

TO BE SOLD,
A House and lot of ground, situate in the Meadows, near the slip, in the out-ward of this city, late the property of Abijah Abbot, deceased;—The said house being two stories in height, twenty six feet six inches in front, and thirty three feet in depth, has four rooms upon each floor, and six fire places in the same: together with two cellar kitchens, and a good cistern adjoining.—The said lot being in front and rear, twenty six feet six inches, and in depth one hundred feet.——Any person who inclines to purchase the same, by applying to MARY ABBOT, executrix of the said Abijah Abbot, deceased, living upon the premises, may know the terms of sale, by whom, upon agreement, an indisputable title will be given. 62 65

AS the persons indebted to the estate of Abijah Abbot, deceased, have been desired, by public advertisements, to discharge the same, and as they have hitherto been delatory;—they are once more requested to settle the same immediately, otherwise they must expect to meet with immediate prosecution at law. 62 65

To be let from the first May next,
A Very convenient House, in Stone-Street, now in the Possession of Capt. Hamilton, opposite the Post-Office.
Also,—Another House and Bake House, with a very large Oven, back of Mr. George Folliott's:—For Particulars inquire of (61 64) DAVID CLARKSON.

TO BE LET.
A Good convenient Dwelling House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard, situate near the Battery:—Inquire of JOHN HUNT, in Smith-Street, near Mr. Bend's 61 65

To be let and enter'd upon the first of May next,
THE house in which Nicholas Roosevelt now lives, at the lower end of Thames-Street, on the wharf, fronting the North River; the conveniencies and commodiousness of the situation excels any on the river; it fronts two ships, one of which is near 100 feet broad, and the greatest part of the year is fill'd with boats and crafts from the Jerseys and North River: the house will suit a merchant or shop keeper, and great quantities of rum, sugar, molasses and salt with all manner of dry goods, have a ready vent; it is a roomy convenient house, with 7 fire places, a large yard, in which is a pump and cistern; a garden, and a grass plat: likewise a silver-smiths shop to be let, and the tools of the trade to be sold. Also to be sold by said Roosevelt, a parcel of ready made silver large and small, viz. silver tea-pots, tea-spoons, silver hilted swords, sauce boats, salts and shovels, soop spoons, both scollop and plain, table spoons, tea tongs, punch ladles and strainers; milk pots, snuff boxes, and sundry other small articles, (both gold and silver) as buckles, clasps, buttons, broaches, rings and lockets, both plain and set with paste, moco, &c. &c. &c. which he will sell very reasonably, as he intends declining business and moving into the country this spring 60—

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	rises H	M.	sets H.	
THURSDAY	24	4	after 7	27	before 5	
FRIDAY	25	5	6	25	6	
SATURDAY	26	6	6	23	6	
SUNDAY	27	7	6	22	6	
MONDAY	28	8	6	20	6	
TUESDAY	29	9	6	19	6	
WEDNESDAY	●	9	6	18	6	New ● next Tuesday 1 Morn.

Days 11 Hours 6 Minutes the 2d.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.- Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1365.

[THURSDAY MARCH 2, 1769.]

BOSTON, January 30.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

COURT of admiralty again sat for examining and *re-examining* witneſſes reſpecting the libels againſt Mr. Hancock, &c. It may perhaps be *tedious* to meet with theſe accounts, ſo often in in this Journal; how *grievous* then to the ſubject, to be obliged with his council to dance——ſuch attendance; muſt it not excite indignation in every American, to be told, that a number of gentlemen ſhall by order of the C——m——rs be libeled for about £50,000 ſterling, and held under bail thus long, when it appears that this was done without their having any proof of the matters of charge *in their hands*, but that the libels were ordered to be laid, with deſign further to harraſs and diſtreſs a moſt amiable and uſeful member of ſociety, and in hopes that ſome evidences would be *fiſhed up* in the courſe of a lengthy trial, which might ſupport thoſe libels.

The C——m——rs affect to mimic high life, not only in their dreſs, attendants, and in rolling from houſe to houſe in their chariots the beſt of weather; but by an attempt to invert the order of nature; in turning day into night and night into day—one or two o'clock has been the hours for dining in this town, time out of mind; the C——m———rs have pitched upon four a clock as a more *courtly hour*, and it cannot but excite ridicule to perceive, G——n. L. G——r S——y &c. ſacrificing their dignity together with their appetites and health in conforming to theſe muſhroom gentry ——The following anecdote may ſerve to give the public an idea of what theſe people term *taſty* living,--a lady of character, before the C——m———rs retired to the caſtle, made a viſit to one of their ladies, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock; the viſited came into the room, praying the viſiter to ſeat herſelf, and aſking leave of abſence to finiſh her dinner; ſometime after ſhe returned, and before the city lady departed ſhe was led to underſtand that Mr, C———m———r had engaged company who would come at 11 o'clock to ſpend the evening with him. The unpoliteneſs of the city lady in breaking in upon a neighbour thus early, was not a little diverting to our ſtranger, and among other tea table chat ſoon after, ſhe could not help obſerving, that one of the natives, awful creature! as ſhe ſaid, had made her a viſit before 5 o'clock. At the ſame time intimating her fears that they muſt be finally obliged, as to the time of dining, to conform to the natives, in order to prevent ſuch unſeaſonable interruptions.

Jan. 31. At the court of ſeſſions now ſetting a number of ſoldiers for hailing ſtopping and aſſaulting the inhabitants, have been tried upon the bills brought againſt them by the laſt grand jury, found guilty and fined———our young A———y G———l was pleaſed to enter a *noti proſiqui* upon a bill againſt ſome ſoldiers for ſtopping and detaining ſeveral gentlemen who would not anſwer to the challanges of the guards; which bill he had refuſed drawing for the jury, alledging that no aſſault had been actually made upon them----- The perſons indicted had been bound over to this court, by an old magiſtrate, *learned in the law*, to whom they had confeſſed the facts they were charged with. This magiſtrate being upon the bench animadverted with freedom and ſpirit upon the conduct of the A———y G———l, who tho' only a council for the crown, ſhould take upon him in ſo unuſual a manner, to controul the law before he had taken the opinion of thoſe who were appointed the judges. Our Att———y G———l, who is alſo a J——d A—c—e for the crown, was ſcarcely known as a lawyer till thoſe offices were conferred on him by a G———r, who has alſo conferred on him by the C———p———n of the times been able thro' the C———p———n a ſalery of £.600 ſterling pr. ann! as a reward for certain ſervices. If ſuch A——t's, without conſulting a bench ſhall wantonly enter his *noli proſiqui* upon bills found by a grand jury; and on the other hand, only by information and complaint, cauſe a ſubject to be harraſſed with a trial after a bill had been refuſed; and this trial before judges who are not only appointed *during pleaſure*, but alſo *penſioned*; we ſay if theſe things can be done without *violence* to the conſtitution; our good G——— may then make himſelf perfectly eaſy, tho' he ſhould not be able to obtain his wiſh that the return of juries ſhould not be made as they have been, by the *ſeveral towns* in the province, but by *ſheriffs* of his *own appointment*.

Laſt evening between nine and ten, a fire broke out in the gaol in this town, which notwithſtanding the diligence and activity of the inhabitants was conſumed, leaving nothing but the walls ſtanding. It is ſaid that one of the criminals in the priſon willfully ſet fire to it----the diſtreſs of the poor priſoners was great, the keeper of the goal having in his fright miſlaid his keys, divers of them were in eminent danger of periſhing before they could be relieved, and ſome of them finally eſcaped very much burnt----The piequet guard were ordered out to attend this fire with their *muſquets and bayonets*, and drew up in Queen-ſtreet oppoſite the gaol, but the officer of the guard being told by the firewards (a ſet of town officers who by the law of the province have the ſole conduct on theſe occaſions) that they could be of no aſſiſtance in that manner, but were rather an obſtruction; that ſuch an appearance was diſguſtful to the inhabitants; and that he muſt either draw his men off again, or they muſt aſſiſt in ſuch a way as the firewards ſhould direct, they retired to the main guard houſe: After which the gentlemen of the army attended and offered the aſſiſtance of the ſoldiers *unarmed*, as did the navy officers that of the ſeamen, whoſe laudable activity and perſeverance together with that of the inhabitants, prevented the ſpreading of the fire which through the whole night threatened great deſolation in the very center of the town.

Feb. 1. This day at a general council, the governor after informing them that he had been able to *perſuade* his friend *commodore Loring* to conſent to be an *acting magiſtrate*; he was pleaſed to nominate and appoint him a juſtice of the peace for the county of Suffolk; together with Robert Auchmuty Eſq; the late conſtituted judge of admiralty for this province---As the knowledge of the law cometh not by inſpiration, we may conjecture, that the ſphere of action marked out for the *commodore*, has more relation to the *law martial* than the *common law*: judge Auchmuty who is the *fourth* appointed reforming juſtice, is a *ſterling* acquiſition, and g——r B——d cannot but flatter himſelf that by the exertions of this *meritorious* and *unbaſhful* judge, the *bench of juſtices* will ſoon become as *agreeable* to lord H———gh and his reforming coadjutors, as any *modern court of admiralty* on the continent, we learn that before G. B. left the council chamber he could not help diſcovering how much he had been nettled, by ſome late publications; he hinted to ſome of the gentlemen, his ſurprize, that his *propoſals*, *reaſonings* and *converſation* at the board, ſhould ſo *find the way out*, and was pleaſed to intimate that in preventing it, their *own honour* would be conſulted rather than *his peace*, as thoſe publications gave him no *perſonal* uneaſineſs; we would only remark, that this ſpeech of the g——r's evidences the *exactneſs* of our relations, and indeed the greateſt enemy his *public conduct* has made him, could not better ſatisfy his *revenge*, that by ſetting it in its *trueſt* point of light! the *leaſt deviation* therefrom, muſt *take off* from that juſt deteſtation which as the Philadelphia citizens expreſſes it, "this infamous G———r ought to be held in, not only by the citizens of Boſton, and the inhabitants of the American colonies, but by every individual whoſe heart is animated with a *ſingle ſentiment* of liberty."

Feb. 2 The following Paragraph has appeared in ſeveral of our news papers viz. "We hear from Londonderry in the province of New Hampſhire that a ſergeant and ſome ſoldiers having apprehended two deſerters, were ſurrounded on the road about ſix miles from the place where they firſt took them in cuſtody, by 100 or 150 armed men, who obliged them to releaſe their priſoners." this relation ſeems calculated to anſwer the purpoſes of a certain party among us; it is therefore neceſſary to ſet it right; we have before mentioned that a number of perſons were ſtrolling about the country in diſguiſe, who were guilty of ſuch impoſitions as might be productive of diſagreeable conſequences; the beſt and we believe true account of the above releaſe is; that *two men* ſtrangers, were travelling into the country, and made Londonderry in their way, Soon after their arrival, *four* men, in *ſailors habits*, entered the town, and in a *hoſtile* manner *ſeized* the two ſtrangers, and were carrying them away. This extraordinary behaviour of the four ſuppoſed ſailors alarmed ſome of the inhabitants; and *four* men inſtead of *one hundred and fifty* mentioned, purſued them, determined to know the cauſe of their *intruſion* and *violent* meaſures; upon their overtaking the party, a *parley* enſued, and the *priſoners* were releaſed. Had theſe four men in ſailors habits produced a warrant from any *legal authority*, to juſtify their proceedings, they would not have been *oppoſed* or *prevented* in the execution thereof: or had they been ſoldiers, appeared in their *proper regimentals*, and *publiſhed* their buſineſs, *due reſpect* would have been paid to his majeſty's meſſengers; and if requeſted, *neceſſary aid* would have been granted: But if any of his *Majeſty's immediate ſervants*, or any *other perſons*, ſhall preſume to enter a town *diſguiſed* in ſuch a manner as not to *be known*, and without any *lawful authority* violently ſeize upon and attempt to carry away, any of the proper inhabitants, or *even ſtrangers* cohabiting with them, *ſuch perſons* might reaſonably expect *oppoſition*, and without ſatisfaction *ſuffer* the conſequence.

Feb. 3. A veſſel that came from Madeira about ſix weeks ago, which had been entered, and loading again for another voyage, was this day ſeized by order of the C——m——rs, and one of their officers placed in her, who forbid the owner coming on board, without informing him of the pretence for the ſeizure. No foreign article, has yet been found in any veſſel that has been ſeized or ſearched, interfering in the leaſt with the manufacture of Great-Britain, but in ſeems the C——m——rs would have it *appear otherwiſe*; the libel lately filed againſt the coaſting veſſel for having a barrel of wine found on board inſtead of vinager, alſo mentions a trunk of ſilk, which upon enquiry only contains a few made up capuchins and other little articles ſent from hence to Salem. *What damage to the mother country as well as the colonies, will the ignorance and malice of this naval B----d occaſion.*

Feb. 4. We learn from South-Carolina that writs have been iſſued for calling a new aſſembly, after the diſſolution of the laſt for not reſcinding, as has been done by *every governor* on the continent, excepting ONE, the M———tts, whoſe ambition leads him to make his adminiſtration as *odious* and *diſtreſſing* to the people as is poſſible: Some Letters from thence alſo mention "that as the American board of commiſſioners are determined at carrying all their powers into execution, they ſhall not be ſurpriſed, to hear orders are given to make *another* attempt to oblige all the ſchooners in that province, that go over the bay to enter and clear at the office." The conduct of the B———d of C——m----rs in this place, cannot but lead us to conclude, that they conceive the *great deſign* of their inſtitution, is not for the *regulation*, but abſolute *deſtruction* of trade, and *fleecing* of the merchants; the little guarda coſtas under their directions continue *ſtopping* and *ſearching* of *coaſters*, and the maſters cheſts do not eſcape a rummage; and it is as *true* as it is *vexatious*, that even *open boats* from Cape-Ann beech *with ſand*, are put to the charge of making an entry at the cuſtom-houſe, and this notwithſtanding the opinion of the attorney G———l Mr. D———g. has been ſent over, which is clearly againſt the propriety and right, of their obliging veſſels going from one part of the province, to another, to an entry.

We have advice from North-Carolina that the general aſſembly of that province, had read and anſwered the Virginia and Maſſachuſetts circular letters, with all due reſpect, and agreed upon a petition to his Majeſty for a redreſs of grievances. That their regulators had drove a gang of villains into the back of South-Carolina, where by reaſon of the CIRCUIT court act, not having been confirmed at home, freſh uneaſineſs had been given the inhabitants, the conſequence whereof they could not pretend to tell; however this may be, we do not hear that *their governor* deſires or has wrote for a *ſingle granadier* to *protect* and *aſſiſt* the civil magiſtrates in that province in the *execution* of their duty.

Feb. 5. There has been much talk of an anonimous letter ſent from hence to lord Hillſborough and by him remitted to governor Bernard: For ſome time the report was not credited, but now the fact is aſcertained, governor Bernard has ſhewn the letter to ſome gentlemen; who waited on him

last week, requesting a sight of it but did not allow a copy of it to be taken. It speaks highly of governor Bernard, &c. but contains the most malignant insinuations against some respectable gentlemen in this town who are mentioned by name. It speaks of deep and dark designs carrying on notwithstanding the peaceable landing of the troops: of an alliance to be formed betwen Holland and some of the colonists in order to throw off the dependance of the latter upon Great-Britain at the first breaking out of a new war, and of 30,000 men between Boston and New-York ready to take up arms, it advises that some leading men should be inveigled over to Britain, and not sent there by force, lest this should make too much noise and occasion resistance. The governor it is said declared that he made no account of the letter, and should make no account of it in his dispatches—Be this as it may, is it not astonishing, that a letter so palpably base and malicious, so extravagantly false, and without a name, should be so much noticed by a S——y of S——te as to be returned by him to G. Bernard. *Here is a fresh specimen of the methods that have been employed against the rights of the colonists, and those gentlemen that have distinguished themselves in favour of those rights. Had such a letter been written on the other side the question, and so much noticed, what reflections would have been made upon it!*

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKER's-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retale, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French corks	Cork soals for shoes
Short long ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Best velvet do.	Swimming corks
Common fine do.	Pickling, jar, stone,
Phial do.	Mustard & snuff bottle corks,
With all sorts of common Corks, and brewers do.	Floats for fishing nets

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of jewelle y and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Chethire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning. 61—

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now opening at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt	*Packet ditto*
broad-cloths, in half pieces	*Pistol lawns, buckram*
Blue cloth for women's wear	*Bed bunts and Flanders tick*
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings	*Bombazeen, cravats*
	Manchester velvets
	Worsted plush
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks.	*Checks of all sorts*
	Ribbons and gimps
Blue and red strouds	*Quality and shoe binding*
Striped and Indian blankets	*Gartering, tapes*
Kersey blanketing	*Pins and needles*
8-4 9-4 and 10-4 blankets	*Plain and figur'd silk mitts*
Blue green, red and grey 6-4 frizes	*Linen and cotton handkerchiefs*
	Buckles, button links
Narrow frizes of all colours	*Thread, shirt buttons*
Plains and forrest cloths	*Buttons, twist, silk, and hair*
Spotted ermine	*Muffatees, fans, knee garters*
Fearnoughts of all colours	*Cotton romalls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs*
Bearskin and coating	
Blue and red duffels	*Women's purple, white, black and cloth colour mitts & gloves*
Saxon green broad bays	
Blue red, green, yellow, brown and embass'd serges	*Men's shammy, wash leather and best buckskin gloves*
	Women's and Girl's black worsted mitts
Wiltons, sagathies, and Shalloons	
Very cheap serge denim	*Men's single and double strip'd worsted caps*
Blue and brown kerseys	
Striped flannels and coverlids	*Men's cotton Germantown caps*
Everlastings and drawboys	*Men's grey ribb'd knit stockings*
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens	*Men's and Women's worsted stockings*
Durant and Calimancoe	
Irish and German linens	*Ivory and horn combs*
Printed and pencil'd furniture callicoes, and printed cottons	*Blank books, playings cards*
	Paste boards, Ink powder
	Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.
Purple and other callicoes	*A L S O,*
Light and dark ground chintz	*The very best sort of woollcards, Scotch snuff, castor and felt hats; white and black sailors bound hats. A few clocks without cases, that can be well recommended.*
Crimson barratcens	
Irish sheeting	
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix	
Black taffaties	
Coloured persians, narrow ditto	
Peelongs and figured modes	
Cambricks and lawns	

—42 47—

TO be SOLD, two certain houses and lots, situate at Brookland Ferry, in King's county, on Long-Island, the property of Christopher Codwise, fronting the road that leads from said ferry to Brookland town; the one containing in breadth, front and rear, 26 feet; and in length on each side 106 feet. The other containing 40 feet in front, 50 feet in rear, and in length 107 feet; whereon is a good dwelling house, store house, and barn, with a cartway on the one side and the privilege of a four feet eight inch ally on the other, where for many years past a noted shop has been kept, and is very suitable and convenient for a shop-keeper, or bolter. Whoever inclines to purchase either, or both of the aforesaid lots, may enquire of Christopher Codwise, living on the premises.

N. B. If not sold by the 5th of April next, then to be sold at public vendue. 62. 65.

Benjamin Booth,

Has imported in the General Gage, and the last Vessels from England, a large and general Assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the Season, which he sells on his usual low Terms, for Cash;—He has for Sale, the best

ENGLISH and Russia Duck,
London Pewter,
Nails of all Sizes.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, that he shall remove on the 1st of February into the large new Store of Mr. Peter Clopper, near the Corner of Maiden Lane, at the Upper End of the Fly-Market. 60 66

City of *New-York*, *New Street*, (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having served a regular Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in LONDON, and assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above Business. and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) *Deeds* for the absolute Conveyance of Property, *Mortgages*, *Wills*, *Deeds* of *Gift*, *Articles* of *Copartnership*, and all other Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his Power Any Favours conferred, will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

☞ *No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.*
Strict Secrecy may be depended upon. 61 64

OTHO PARISIEN,

SILVER-SMITH,

Living near Peck's Slip, opposite to Mr. Vandervoort's,

RETURNS Thanks to his Customers for past Favours, and hopes their Continuance; which he shall endeavour to deserve, by supplying those Gentlemen and Ladies who please to employ him, with all Kinds of wrought Plate, either chased or plain, according to any Pattern they shall please to send or direct; and by doing the Work in the best and neatest Manner, and at the cheapest Rates.

N. B. The upper Part of his House to be let. 62 65

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventer, now in London, the rightly prepared and improved

LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white, a most beautiful *Blue*; if yellow a fine *Green*; if Red or Pink, a rich and agreeable *Purple*, by a Method so perfectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully sufficient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times, and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is provided with Directions that shews not only how to manage the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfection.——To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. NOEL, Bookseller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits

Price 3s 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original Invention first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cautions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconvenience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with that Contempt it deserves. 59—

LOST, Feb. 7, at five in the Evening,

A Superfine blue broad-cloth cloak, from the Servant's Lodge, at the College gate: if offered to sale, or pawn, pray stop it, and you shall have Two Dollars reward.

It is hoped that if any honest person has got it he will be so kind to send it to the servant at the gate, by which he will confer a very great obligation on the servant, who must otherwise pay for it out of his wages. 62 65

ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of James Strachan, late of this city, Carver and Cabinet-maker, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment, to Jonathan Blake, Thomas Barrow, or James Barrow, who are empower'd to settle and receive the same, by CATHARINE STRACHAN, Administratrix.

N. B. The business of the late James Strachan, will be carried on in the same shop, as usual; and his widow hopes for the continuance of the favours of her late husband's friends, and the public in general, which will be thankfully acknowledged. 62 65

To be SOLD, *at private SALE*,

THE house wherein Mr. Jacob Kempet lately lived, at the corner of Crown-street, opposite the Oswego-market;—noted as an excellent stand for business, in which it has been long improved The house is very convenient for a Family; having a good cellar and cellar kitchen, a stable and chair house adjoining, a pump and cistern in the yard, a grass plat, &c. &c. For further particulars inquire of Mr. John Morton, merchant, near the Fly-market; or of Doctor John Miller, near the premises. 61 64

To be LET, the first of May next,

THE House now in Possession of Mr. John Ernest, Merchant, in Dock-Street, near Coenties-Market:—Inquire of John Harris Cruger, who has to let, immediately,—a very good Store, on the Great-Dock.

New-York, 1st Feb. 1769. 61 64

To be LET, for the Term of One, two, or three Years, to commence from the first of may next,

THE noted Mills and Farms thereunto belonging, lying at Cold Spring, on Long-Island, partly in Queen's and partly in Suffolk Counties, now in the Occupation of Rawland Chambers, and lately belonging to, and known by the name of Hawkhurst's Mills. Enquire of Nathaniel Marston, in the City of New-York, who will agree on very reasonable Terms. 62. 65.

Five Pounds Reward,

WENT off from Greenwich, in Connecticut, in a boat, belonging to the subscriber, one Jeremiah Wines, he is of a middling stature, and wears his own hair, the boat is 28 feet keel, 11 feet beam, and about 3 feet hold, built with butter nutt-timber, and hath her deck saw'd thro' on the larboard side, in order to make a horse port, to take horses in, being for a ferry boat. Said Wines was at New-Haven, about the 20th of December last, bound for New-York: Any person that will take him up, and secure the boat, so that I may have her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by me 62—67

Greenwich Feb. 4th, 1769. JESSE HALLICK,

Abraham Willson,

Peruke Maker and Hair Dresser,

TAKES this method to inform his customers, that he has lately removed from the Coenties-pier, in little Dock-street, between the old Slip and Coenties-market, facing the pump, between the houses of Henry Deforest, block-maker, and William Crosford, cooper, where he continues to carry on his business as usual; any Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being well attended.

Said Willson has for sale,—a few choice raccoon skins, for hatters, also a new dwelling house, which he will sell on very reasonable terms;—pays ready money, for all sorts of shipping furs, and bees wax 61 64

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Grammar-School is opened in Orange Town, in Orange County, a very retired and pleasantly situated part of the country. The inhabitants being very desirous of having a school in the place, will take in boarders at as low a rate as they can possibly afford This school is designed principally for the sake of the poorer sort of people among the Dutch, many of whom have been, hitherto discouraged from sending their children abroad to latin schools, by the greatness of the price. It is therefore hoped that such, in particular, will encourage this undertaking: and all who shall send their children here, may depend upon the best endeavours of their very humble servant, RICHARD DEVENS.

The price of tuition is 20s. for admission, and 20s. by the quarter,—the price of board will not exceed £. 12 by the year, York currency. 62 65

TO be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 7th of March, on the premisses, the house and ground now in possession of Capt. Peter Dobson: The house is 25 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, with a good kitchen adjoining, is new and well built, has six fire-places, and a good cellar under the whole; a good well and cistern in the yard: The lot fronts two publick streets, viz. Cherry street, and Water-street, and 25 feet wide, front and rear, more or less; and 170 feet long. At the rear is a large store house and gangway. Also a lot fronting Water-street, of 22 feet wide, more or less, and 200 feet long, with the privilege for the corporation grant, whereon is a good well built dock. The above place is very convenient and well situated for a bolter, baker, or flax-seed merchant. It will be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser. Bonds with good security, will be taken for the greatest part of the payment.

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue, on Friday the 10th day of March next, all the real estate of Isaiah Younglove, in the township of Bridgewater in Somerset county and province of New-Jersey, viz. one farm, whereon he now dwells, containing about 160 acres of land, whereon is a new comfortable dwelling house, with a good cellar and four fire places; a good barn and thriving young orchard of about 400 apple trees, a considerable quantity of the land, cleared and in good fence, pleasantly situated, on a public road, about one mile and a half from Bound Brook town; also 22 acres of meadow ground, near the above premises; as also another plantation of about 100 acres, whereon is a new framed house and other conveniences, a young orchard and plenty of meadow, and also a small tract of about 18 acres, with a saw mill in good repair, situated in the midst of a great plenty of good timber, &c. the terms of payment made very easy, and the purchaser may enter on the same by the first of May next, as he purposes to move out of this province, as soon as his concerns are settled, &c.

Said vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given.

62 65 ISAIAH YOUNGLOVE.

N. B. The title indisputable. Feb. 4th, 1769.

SUPPLE

[*Further Advices by Capt.*
Thursday last for
BERLIN,

THEY write from the f
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Vienna, Nov. 30. The
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Brest, Dec. 1. Orders
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Poland, December 2. Fo
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Paris, Dec. 5. Accordi
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It is thought the Marq
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Hague, Dec. 7. Last
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Nov. 17. We are inform
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Nov. 22. Six thousand Ne
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A letter from Leghorn sa
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A letter from Rome has
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Extract of a letter fro

"Four battalions of Fre
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Nov. 24. Our good frie
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with one of the Archdutch

A letter from Vienna,
says, "The Court having
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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1365.

[SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1769.]

[*Further Advices by Capt. Berrian, left out, on Thurſday laſt for want of Room.*]

BERLIN, *October* 22.

THEY write from the frontiers of Poland, that the Confederates purſue the Diſſidents with more fury than ever; that they plunder their churches, and throw their bibles and books of devotion into the fire: That at Zychlin, a village near Conin, they ſeized the Sieur Majeſki, a proteſtant miniſter of about 70 years of age, dragged him to church with a halter about his neck, and locked him up there all night, after treating him with great inhumanity.

Vienna, Nov. 30. The court has received by its internuncio at Conſtantinople, the Grand Signors declaration of war againſt Ruſſia; The motives of that ſtep are therein ſet forth in a confuſed manner, and without proof. What is moſt ſurpriſing is, that the divan would fain look upon the election of the King of Poland as illegal, tho' for four years, (ſince the election) the Porte had not declared in form againſt acknowledging it. What is ſtill more aſtoniſhing is, that the Ottoman court ſays, that royalty does not become Count Poniatowſki, becauſe he is not ſprung from a royal houſe.

Breſt, Dec. 1. Orders from court are juſt arrived to fit out ten ſhips of war with the greateſt expedition. Orders have alſo been ſent to Rochfort for five ſhips of the line to be got ready for ſervice; it is conjectured they are intended for Corſica.

Poland, December 2. Forty thouſand Tartars march'd the 27th ult. upon our borders. The inhabitants retired to Leopold. The citidel of Carminieck has a ſtrong garriſon, and is able to make a vigorous defence.

Paris, Dec. 5. According to letters from Corſica, of the 30th ult. the Marquis de Chauvelin having gone on the 28th with ſome officers to reconnoitre one of the poſts of the malecontents, the latter, lying in ambuſcade behind an eminence, fired on the French officers, and killed the chevalier de Bethiſi,

It is thought the Marquis de Chauvelin will remain in Corſica, till the arrival there of the Marquis de Valliere.

Hague, Dec. 7. Laſt night arrived an expreſs from Peterſburg, for the Ruſſian ambaſſador, with the Empreſſes declaration, to all the European powers, in relation to the rupture with the Turks.

LONDON,

Nov. 17. We are informed from Haſting, that the uſual method of the pirates to ſurpriſe the Dutch merchant-ſhips in the channel, was by going along ſide in their boats, under pretence of trading with the people on board, whom they frequently maſtered and clapt under hatches, then plundered and afterwards ſcuttled the ſhip.

Nov. 22. Six thouſand Neapolitan troops were put in march the 20th ult. under the command of the Field-Marſhal Tſchudi, for the province of Aquila on the frontiers of the Pope's dominions.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, "The Neapolitans are on their march to ſeize on the principalities of Caſtro, and Ronciglione, if they are not already maſters of them; for the negociation between the Cardinal Negroni and three Miniſters of the Houſe of Bourbon is broke up fruitleſsly."

A letter from Rome has this paſſage: "The peaſants of Rieti, Caſtro, and Ronciglione, have vowed that they will make a carnage of any foreign ſoldiers that come to invade them, and treat them as they have heretofore done the Spaniards and Germans, whoſe blood once ſwelled their rivers."

Extract of a letter from Corſica, Oct. 26.

"Four battalions of French troops having diſembarked ſome days ago in the port of Figari, a little diſtance from San-Boniface, to go to reinforce the garriſon of that place, the Corſicans, who got ſcent of it, ſurrounded them in the mountains, where, after having killed a great number, they made the reſt priſoners."

Nov. 24. Our good friend and ally the King of Sardinia, is ſaid to have conſented to the French taking poſſeſſion of Corſica, for which he is to poſſeſs certain provinces on the Borromean lake, from the houſe of Auſtria; which ſeems rather confirmed by the marriage of the Duke de Chablais with one of the Archdutcheſſes.

A letter from Vienna, dated November 5, ſays, "The Court having received advice that a body of Ruſſian troops had purſued a party of Confederates into the territories of Hungary, and killed a part of them, the Prince of Kaunitz ſummoned Prince Gallitzen, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and deſired him to acquaint his Court, that their Imperial Majeſties demanded immediate ſatisfaction for this violation of their territories."

Some letters from Leghorn ſay, that General Paoli has publiſhed a new manifeſto lately, in which he mentions the conduct of France with reſpect to him with much manly reſentment and juſt ſeverity.

Letters from Corſica, by way of Leghorn, adviſe that Paoli has retaken the important poſt of Furiani from the French.

A letter from Paris ſays, "The laſt advices from Corſica import, that the Sieur Paſchal Paoli having ſignified by writing that he was ready to make an exchange of priſoners of war, the Marquis de Chauvelin rejected this propoſal as made by a man whom he could not acknowledge to have a legal power ſo to do."

There is an account from Warſaw, that the numerous corps of Confederates which entered the town of Nieſwicz belonging to Prince Cha. Radzivil, and were there ſurrounded by the Ruſſians, had, on the return of the expreſs which was diſpatched to Prince Repnin, been all obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war.

All our accounts from Warſaw deplore the embarraſſment of the King, who, if he declares for Ruſſia, will draw upon himſelf all the reſentment of the Ottoman Porte; and if, as ſome would adviſe, he ſhonld embrace a neutrality, others will demand how it's poſſible that he can ſee with a tranquil and indifferent eye two foreign nations making war in the center of a ſtate, the government of which is confined to him.

Nov. 26. Yeſterday Mr. Staples Steare, publiſher of the North-Briton Extraordinary, No. 4, was, agreeable to the order of Thurſday, called to the bar of the Court of King's-bench, in order receive ſentence; when, after a very judicious and learned ſpeech from the Bench on the nature and tendency of the ſaid number, he was ſentenced to ſuffer three months impriſonment for publiſhing the ſame.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 29th ult. ſay, "We are informed from Corſica, that eight more battalions of French troops were juſt arrived there, and had repaired to the places of their deſtination, without having any rencounter with the Malecontents. General Poali has not ſucceeded in his attempt to get poſſeſſion of the poſt of Furiani. This place is of extreme importance to the French, it ſecures to them the communication between Baſtia and St. Florent.

Nov. 29. Yeſterday, it is ſaid, the following changes were ſettled: The Right Hon. the Earl of Catham, and the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, Eſq; to be Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Earl Temple to be Preſident of the Council; the Marquis of Rockingham to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury; and William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Many other changes are talked of as ſoon to take place.

It is ſaid the Earl of Shelburne will be appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of France.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Nov. 11.

"The French have been again deviliſhly drubbed by the Corſicans, who have killed 500 of them with ſword and ſtilletto, among which number was the Marquis de Quiſney, nephew to one of the nobleſt houſes in France. A ſon of Paoli's commiſſary was detected in attempting to poiſon that General, and was hanged immediately. An Engliſh ſhip juſt arrived in this port, was fired at by a French man of war, under pretence of his ſailing too near the iſland."

The chiefs of the confederacy of Bar, in Poland, have ceded to the Ottoman Porte, by a formal act, Volhinia and Podolia, as well for themſelves as for their poſterity, and agree to be tributary to the Grand Signior, on condition of enjoying the ſame protection as the inhabitants of Moldavia, and Walachia.

Dec. 1. An increaſing mortality, thro' change of climate prevails among the French troops at Corſica.

The French have lately made encroachments on the Engliſh trade on the coaſt of Africa, which has occaſioned orders for two frigates and a ſloop of war to ſail to St. James's fort, in the river Gambia. Eighteen Eaſt India ſhips, with their ladings nearly completed, were lying at Graveſend. Their territorial profits are ſuppoſed to be between two and three millions ſterling per annum. A Jew of the firſt eminence, lately embraced the Chriſtian religion and was baptized.——A publican in Shore Ditch, lately ſold his wife to a butcher for a lottery ticket, which drawing a blank, ſhe was return'd again according to agreement.

Dec. 3. From Paris we are told, that the manuſcript papers, lately ſtuck up in divers parts of that metropolis, were of the moſt treaſonable, inſolent, and audacious nature; founded as ſaid, on the extreme diſtreſs and miſery of the poor, which is attributed, with bitter invectives, reproaches, and menaces, to miniſters in power; inaſmuch as to intimate, that there are Damiens ſtill living, &c.

Dec. 5. The Venicians, we are told, are taking neceſſary precautions to guard againſt a ſurprize on the part of Turkey, as it appears, from undoubted authority, there have not been ſuch preparations for war this century paſt, as at preſent, throughout the Turkiſh dominions.

Some diſturbances in one of our colonies (of a more ſerious nature than any other in America) has been the occaſion lately of three Cabinet-councils.

Earl Pembroke and capt. Falkner are now in Corſica, but forbid to draw either ſword or pen, on which a nobleman of no ſmall humour ſaid, "They were ſpectators, and perhaps guardians, but not tatlers.

Dec. 6 Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Prince of Radzivil has been arreſted by the Ruſſians; that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has ſent 40,000 ducats to the King of Poland, and that two new corps of Ruſſian troops are in full march, one to enter Poland, and the other to go upon the frontiers, in order to watch the Ottoman army.

A letter from the Banks of the Danube, Nov. 15.

"The officers who ſaw the Ottoman troops march from Belgrade, were not a little ſurpriſed at their condition and warlike appearance. They do not behave, as heretofore, like men without any idea of order or exerciſe, but have the air of well-diſciplined and experienced ſoldiers.

"We this moment learn, that the Turks, joined to the Confederates of Bar, have entered Poland. The diſtreſs of the unhappy kingdom is beyond expreſſion. Diſſidents are no longer in ſafety. The Confederates will avail themſelves the more of the ſupport of the Turks, as the Count Branicki, regimentary of the crown, is retired with his troops towards Leopol. The Ruſſians have left a corps near Warſaw, to cover the Royal reſidence, and are going to form an army of all their other troops, excepting a few detachments deſtined to give chaſe to the Confederates.

"The Confederates of Bar have juſt publiſhed a new manifeſto, wherein they declare the election of the King illegal, and have thereby put the finiſhing ſtroke to their ingratitude, towards a Prince whoſe virtues are not only acknowledged by all the world, but who has at the ſame time endeavoured to revive, by ſalutary inſtitutions, thoſe happy times when Poland, without the aſſiſtance of foreigners, knew how to give law to all thoſe who dared to provoke her."

We are told by letters from Poland, that the wife, and children of the Prince of Moldavia, and thoſe of moſt of the principal men of the country, have been ſent off as hoſtages to Conſtantinople.

Letters from the confines of Poland adviſe, that the Ruſſians are forming an army of 60,000 men near Kiovia, to oppoſe the Turks, whoſe motions ſeem to threaten ſomething on that ſide,

Letters from Hamburg mention a report, that the Prince de Repnin, Ambaſſador from the court of Ruſſia to the King of Poland, is diſgraced.

Letters from Toulon give an account of a freſh check which the French troops received in Corſica on the 2d ult. wherein the Count de Coigny was made priſoner, the Duke de Lauzun wounded, and two companies of the marine regiment cut to pieces.

Dec. 7. On Thurſday laſt at Coventry, Sir, Richard Glynn was knocked down by one of the mob, which ſo irritated the colliers, that near 3000 of them came ſtripped half naked, into the market-place, and a terrible battle enſued between the mobs.

We hear a Gentlewoman has in her poſſeſſion

ſome letters, which when read, will clear up ſome tranſactions that were concerted againſt a certain popular Gentleman

Dec. 18. The Confederates talk of aſſembling 100,000 cavalry to attack the Ruſſians. The Grand Signor has ordered the Princes of Molvadia and Wallachia to furniſh him with 3000 men each—Theſe two Princes have already been obliged to ſend their wives and children as hoſtages to Conſtantinople. The whole park of artillery preparing by the Turks, for acting againſt the Ruſſians, we are told is no leſs than 600 pieces, to be managed by 4000 men, and the like number of camels for drawing them. All the troops in Sileſia, being the beſt regiments in the king of Pruſſia's ſervice, are in full march to join the Ruſſians. This morning diſpatches ſaid to be of importance, were received from the Court of Berlin. Letters from Leghorn mention that a rupture between France and Genoa was likely to take place, on account of a majority of the Senate having refuſed to fulfil certain engagements relative to Corſica. Two Engliſh Gentlemen of diſtinction, lately embarked on board a Neapolitan veſſel for Corſica, pretending their ſole errand was to ſee the celebrated Paoli, But it is conjectured they are charged with a very important commiſſion. The Dutch are ſaid to have purchaſed the Marquiſate of Bergen-op-zoom of the elector Palatine, on which territory they had before only a fort.

Very vigorous meaſures are taking by adminiſtration, to enforce the former reſolutions againſt the Americans; and we hear that the principal Gentlemen, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in America, in defence of their charter rights, are to be brought over for an inquiry to be made into their conduct.

Dec. 20. John Glynn, Eſq; on Friday took the oaths, but was too ill of the gout to take his ſeat.—It is ſaid that hearing ſome buſineſs relative to Mr. Wilkes was ſuddenly coming on when his preſence would be neceſſary, he inſiſted upon being taken out of bed and carried to the houſe.

A moſt extraordinary clock made by Mr. Cox, Fleet-ſtreet, attracts the notice of the nobility and gentry. It is intended for a preſent to the Great Mogul, the firſt attempt was upon a ſmaller plan, the expence of the two ſaid to be above £. 160,000 ſterling.

A Gentleman who has diſcovered the N. W. paſſage from Hudſon's Streights to the South Seas, is preparing the accounts to lay before his Majeſty.

The whole loſs of the French at Corſica is ſaid to be 200 officers and 6000 common ſoldiers, beſides deſerters. The Corſicans have loſt 13 officers and 350 ſoldiers.

Dec. 22. This morning an expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth to be immediately forwarded for his Excellency General Gage. This day her Majeſty appeared in public for the firſt time ſince her lying in.——The Parliament adjourn'd for the holy days. Mr. Wilkes' petition which was to have been conſidered yeſterday in the houſe, was deferred on account of the illneſs of Mr. Serjeant Glynn.

It is ſaid a treaty is upon the point of being concluded between Pruſſia and Ruſſia, mutually advantageous to both nations. A veſſel from Corſica, adviſes that they had lately received a large quantity of ammunition, by ſundry ſhips.

The Eaſt India company have already profited by their territorial acquiſitions, more than five millions ſterling; and it is ſuppoſed the yearly revenue will be between two and three millions.

Dec. 23. It is ſaid in the preſent ſeſſions ſome more effectual methods will be taken to prevent bribery and corruption at elections. The Dutch are making conſiderable augmentations in their land and ſea forces, and ſeveral capital ſhips are order'd to be fitted for the ſea. There were great rejoicing in Norfolk and other places, on the news of Serjeant Glynn's being return'd member for Middleſex.

A few days ago was driven through Saliſbury in its way to London, a ſurpriſing fat ox, weighing 300 ſtone, a great ſum has been offered for him by the butchers, but the grazier is determined to ſhew him in Smithfield. He is called the glory of Somerſet, and was calved and bred at Willington.

Extract of a letter from Corſica Nov. 18.

"A few days ago moſt of the French troops poſted near Fiorenzo and Calvi, embark'd in 13 veſſels, convoy'd by ſeveral men of war, they ſoon made a deſcent on the little iſland of Pietra; and having lined the ſhore with their troops, attempted to ſurpriſe the garriſon of that place: Every thing ſeem'd to promiſe them ſucceſs, the garriſon conſiſting only of 250 Corſicans; but after a briſk attack, the Iſlanders made ſo brave a reſiſtance, as obliged them to give up the enterpriſe and return to their ſhips with conſiderable loſs. Other letters from Corſica adviſe, that the French had diſpatched orders to the inhabitants of Cape Corſe to prepare winter quarters for their troops. General Paoli has lately ſent a ſpirited anſwer to the French commander, who employed two Prieſts to negotiate with him on ſome regulations relating to the accommodation of the French army in their winter quarters, the ſubſtance of which was, that as he had not called the French or any other nation into the iſland, he did not think himſelf obliged to take any pains to procure them the ſmalleſt accommodation; and that they muſt firſt abandon the poſts they had ſeiz'd ſince their arrival in the iſland, before he could liſten to their demands."

The troubles in Poland having made it unſafe for the King to remain there, it is ſaid he intends to quit the kingdom: As it appear'd plainly, that it was the deſign of the Confederates, aſſiſted by the Turks, to dethrone him and elect another king, for the ſecurity of his perſon it was ſaid he intended to retire to Konigſburg in Pruſſia——other accounts ſay that he is expected here, and that a houſe is actually prepared for his reception. Letters from Hamburg ſay, that a foreigner of diſtinction was arrived there incog, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the King of Poland.

Letters from Hanover mention, that the King their ſovereign, intends next ſummer to viſit his German dominions, accompanied with his Royal Conſort, and the Princes Dowager of Wales, who is determined to take up her reſidence at the caſtle of Zell.

It is reported a certain court being requeſted to give an explanation with regard to their proceeding with Corſica, anſwer'd that it would be more prudent in thoſe who queſtioned them, to eſtabliſh domeſtic tranquility, and make government reſpectable at home, before they offer'd to interpoſe in matters they had no right to meddle with.

A Gentleman juſt from Paris adviſes, that the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, have lately enter'd into a treaty, the object of which is, ſeizing ſome of his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions in Weſtphalia and the low Countries, in order to draw off ſome of the forces he intended to ſend into Poland, to join the Empreſs of Ruſſia in ſupport of the Diſſidents, in oppoſition to the Turkiſh army; for which purpoſe an army of 30,000 French are ſhortly to march into Flanders; and in caſe the king of Pruſſia's dominions are conquer'd, they are to be ceded to the Emperor, on condition of the Auſtrian Netherlands being delivered up to France.

The Ruſſian troops have receiv'd orders to evacuate Poland, and an army of Pruſſians are to be poſted there in their ſtead. It is ſaid the whole of the Turkiſh forces intended to act againſt the Ruſſians, will not be leſs than 300,000 men.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES.

November 25, 1768.

IN conſequence of repeated ſolicitations on the part of the Earl of Catham, a moſt cordial, firm, and perpetual union this day took place, with his noble brother-in-law, Earl Temple. It is not doubted that this friendſhip will produce the moſt ſolid advantages to the public, whoſe intereſts have, ſince thoſe noble Lords were jointly in office, been occaſionally betrayed and neglected. Mr. Grenville has heartily acceded to this union; ſo that it may be preſumed, there are now the faireſt hopes of ſeeing this country reſcued from the ſtorm that for ſome years has been gathering with a moſt threatening aſpect.

CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, Jan. 28.

It is a fact, that if the Revenue Acts, for the the repeal whereof this whole continent have earneſtly and unanimouſly petitioned, be not ſpeedily repealed, the generality of the people of this province will ſtrictly adhere to the ſeveral reſolutions they have lately entered into for eſtabliſhing œconomy, encouraging provincial labour, and keeping more money in the colonies; amongſt which are the following: 1. Not to purchaſe or cauſe to be purchaſed, any goods whatever, imported from G. B. except hard ware. 2. To go heartily to work in manufacturing their own and negroes cloathing: 3. To avoid, as much as poſſible, the purchaſe of new negroes: 4. To give all poſſible encouragement to the importation of ſuch goods (not prohibited) as are manufactured in others of his Majeſty's colonies: 5. Totally to diſuſe all kinds of mourning, &c. Theſe and other reſolutions of the like tendency, to ceaſe whenever the burthens complained of are removed.

BOSTON, February 13.

We are aſſured that there are letters in town, brought by Capt. Scott, and the packet, which mention, from good authority, that the American petitions, &c. were not to be laid before parliament, till the 1ſt February, when every other buſineſs would be ſet aſide till the American affairs are finiſhed.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

The following melancholy Accident happen'd on Sunday the 12th of February laſt, in the South Ward of the City of Amboy, Cranbury. Between two and three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Man paſſing the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Rue, of that Place, perceived a great Smoak iſſuing from ſome Part of the Roof, near the Kitchen Chimney, on which he went in, in order to alarm and aſſiſt the Family, He found little or no Fire on the Hearth, nor was the Chimney on Fire above, yet the Smoak increaſed, he could hear the Flames roar, and they preſently burſt out of the N. W. Corner of the Roof; the Wind being high at North Weſt, which drove them full upon the reſt of the Building, the whole was almoſt inſtantly in Flames, Mr. Rue and his Wife were both abroad, and only ſome ſmall Children at home; the Fire ſpread with ſuch Rapidity and Fury, that only a few Neighbours had Time to aſſemble, and get out an inconſiderable Quantity of the Goods, before the whole Building and all it contained, which was very valuable, were entirely conſumed.

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING opened his Day and Night School, informs the *reſpectable Public*, that he teaches the following Brances of Literature with Fidelity, viz. Orthography or *true Spelling*, Orthoephy or juſt Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone; but by occular Example, and manual Application of ſome of the Organs of Speech, in ſuch a Manner, that he cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required, Reading with proper Stops, Emphaſis, Cadence, Quantity and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Senſe. Writing is alſo carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who ſhall be pleaſed to inſpect the Progreſs of his Pupils; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, Menſuration of Superficies, Solids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accompts according to the moſt approved Method, by Charge and Diſcharge or Double Entry, illuſtrated by a Variety of Specimens, ſufficient to render the whole Syſtem familiar to the tendereſt Capacity. (63 66)

Hugh Hughes.

The *NEW-YORK* Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOHN KEATING,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Perſons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are deſired ſeriouſly to conſider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preſerving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwiſe uſeleſs; their ſaving of Rags is recommended, not ſo much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is ſupplied with Rags, ſo as to enable us to make a ſufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Conſumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this ſingle Commodity, and when once ſent from hence, are entirely loſt to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money ſtill remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Perſons will be as careful as poſſible, in ſaving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Perſons having Occaſion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be ſupplied, by giving Notice ſome ſhort Time before wanted.—And all Perſons who have fine white Rags, are earneſtly entreated to ſend them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Rags. 62—

L. KILBRUN's PAINT STORE,

At the White-Hall, NEW-YORK,

HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead	Vermillion
Spaniſh brown	Pruſſian blue
Yellow oaker	White Vitriol
Verdigriſe	Spaniſh whiting
Red lead	Paint bruſhes,
Linſeed oil	And all ſorts of crown
White varniſh	Window-glaſs.
Spirits of turpentine	

Alſo portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and ſilver, do. &c. 35—

The New-York Air Furnace Company, have for Sale at their Foundery, a large Aſſortment of the following caſt Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not ſuperior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

POTTS, kettles, ſkillets and tea kettles, ſtew and pie pans, pot aſh kettles and coolers, ſugar boilers large kettles, uſed in the whale fiſhery, rollers for ſugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath ſtoves, ſquare and round ſtoves for work-ſhops or ſhip's cabins, &c. ſhips caboofes, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and peſtles; iron dogs, hatters baſons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all ſizes; half hundreds and ſmaller weights, iron bars for ſugar houſes and other uſes, girdles, large ſarews for ſpermaceti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot aſh; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that ſhall be left at the foundery, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N B. A black-ſmith, who underſtands his buſineſs it wanting. 32 57